that all this testimony was but a repetition of what he had heard before; nevertheless he would have the record to present to Congress upon his return. The other Commissioners undoubtedly entertain the same ideas, and whatever their private feelings may be upon the policy of annexation, their report of the condition of affairs existing here will unquestionably be unanimous. If they desire to frustrate annexation they may delay their report, but eventually that report will show but one sentiment prevalent among the people here.

tent among the people nere.
Upon Mr. Wade s arrival in Azua he was escorted with great honor to a large building, in which were assembled a number of the dignitaries of the place, one of whom steeped forward and delivered a care-fully prepared address in Spanish, welcoming the Commission to the city in the name of the people, and Commission to the city in the name of the people, and extending to them and their companions the hospitalities and cordial precting of the authorities. The address proceeded to say that the coming of the Commission had been long and anxiously looked for, and the consummation of annexation to the great and glorious republic of America was the earnest wish of every Dominican. The people regarded it as the only means of giving peace and prosperity to the island, and an earnest hope was expressed that the Commission would go among the people and asceriain and judge for themselves the extent and earnestness of this sentiment. The address was translated to Mr. Wade by Sener Antonio, assisted by Judge Burton, the secretary of the Commission.

smat translated to Mr. Wade by Senfor Antonio, assisted by Judge Burton, the secretary of the Commission.

REFLY OF MR. WADE.

The following reply was then made by Mr. Wade to the address, President Baez himself translating sentence by sentence to the assemblage, modestiy decilining to render that portion into Spanish which was complimentary to himself. This Secretary Burton promptly gave to the people, which was enturisastically received. Considerable feeling was evinced by those present, and joy sparkled in every eye, some being affected to tears by the kindly words and manner of Mr. Wade:—

Mr. President And Gentlenen. In the name of the Commission I return thanks for this kindly reception, and for the opportunity given me to meet so many of your leading and inducedial cilitons as are here assembled. My brethren of the Commission are expioring the interior of your beautiful island, Professor White having gone to Santiago and Phorte Plata and Dr. Howe being now en his way to this city from St. Domingo. They will have full opportunity to see and converse with the people of the interior as to the objects of our mission, and to view sections of the country that are not on the ordinary lines of travel. The carnest desire you express in your address, just delivered, in favor of the early annexation of St. Domingo to the republic of the United States is but a repetition of the views expressed to us by your fellow clitzens in all parts of the Island. There seems to be but one sentiment on this subject, not only in your scaport towns, but the same will comes to us with equal carnestness and enthusiasm from the agricultural portions of the network and the subject of the United States to assertain, among other things, whether the people cester annexation, and are free and unrestricted in the expression of their views on the subject, our approach to unable to lind, or by diligent inquiry to hear of a larger share of general intelligence than war have been custained by our inquiries among the people, and we are continued

Mr. Wade then called up separately a number of citizens not only of the town, but from the surround-ing country, and converse I with them on the various

subjects bearing on the questions at issue, the replies subjects bearing on the questions at issue, the replies being taken down by Messrs. Hitt and Foler, the stenographers of the Commission.

The feelings of the people are decidedly against Cabral, and they reiterated the statements we have heard eisewhere, that he had delivered sainave into e hand of his Haytren enemies for the sp \$5,0.00. Their evidence was pretty much the same on the question of annexation, which had been ob tained at all other places, the sentiment being unant mous in favor of it; nine or ten were examined and they being considered as representative men, Mr. they being considered as representative men, Mr. Wade did not consider it necessary to continue the examination any further. The following day he took a horseback ride to visit the plantations in the neighborhood, and then returned to the Tennessee to await the arrival of Dr. Howe, when he desires to sail for Fort an Prince without further delay.

A CAHBAL ALABM.

On Saturday afternoon, a week ago, news came in from the front that Cabral, with a considerable force of Havthen troops, was advancing by two roads upon

On Saturday afternoon, a week ago, news came in from the front that Cabrai, with a considerable force of Haytien theops, was advancing by two roads upon this place, and was only a few miles distant. Immediately the greatest confusion prevailed, generals and colonels without number flew around in hot haste, messengers were despatened to the country districts, and soon the Placa was alive with excitement. All the afternoon this scene continued, scouts were sent out, the troops were drawn up in line, armed and equipped for instant action. During the night extra guards were stationed in all parts of the town, and the most alarming rumors prevailed among the excited people. About daylight on Sunday moraling we were awakened by three alarm guns, and within a couple of hours afterwards the various roads were thronged with men, who, upon this signal were compelled to leave their labor and hasten to the Plaza for the defence of the town. They were a motley throng, dressed in every variety of costume, each one carrying a gun and the inseparable machete. Most of them were provided with hammocks, which were sung over their shoulders, and nearly all carried provisions, generally consisting of a few plantains and some hetr shoulders, and nearly all carried provis their shoulders, and nearly all carried provisions, generally consisting of a few plantains and some sugar cane. Alarm was depicted in every countenance; business was entirely suspended; even the favorite cockpits were deserted. General Valentine Bacz put on his sword and assumed a minitary air, and his secretaries were busily engaged in writing despatches. On the Plaza the troops were kept constantly drilling and were reasy to move of at a and mis secretaries were visily engaged in writing despatches. On the Plaza the troops were kept constantly drilling, and were ready to move off at a moment's notice. Their drill is quite rude and their appearance is not particularly soldierly, yet they are a finely-shaped set of men, whose physique is excellent, and who have, time after time, shown themselves to be good fighters, having driven the Haytens, against great olds, upon repeated occasions. They are generally well armed, being provided with Remington and Spencer rifles, which were sent by our government in part payment for the lease of Samana Bay. The intensity of this excitement wore off in the course of two or three days, but since the arrival of the Tennessee the same thing has been repeated, and so great has been the alarm that President Baez advised Mr. Wade to return to the ship. The old man treated the proposition with disdain, stating to the Dominican chief that "if there was going to be a fight he wanted to see it." Some prisoners and some deserters have been brought into the town, a few of whom are said to be Haytens; but I do not think there will be much of a fight.

This unsettled condition of affairs has resulted univitualty for our overland party. Immediately upon our arrival at Azua we notified General Valentine Baez that we proposed to go through his lines and prooced overland to Heytl, visiting Cabral on the way. The worthy General was startled at our presumption, and, with an ominous shrug of his shoulders, declared the project "impossible." We persisted in our ideas, however, and he finally stated that he would allow us to do so if we could get the special consent of President Baez. Vexatious delays prevented our getting any word from the latter until his arrival here on the Tennessee, when, upon the intercession of Mr. Wade, who strongly backed our enterprise, President Baez gave a reluctant consent to escort us safely to his outer lines, stating, however, that he would advise us not to go, and refusing his coonsider himself at al

to consider himself at all respons ble after leaving his escort. We were delighted, and immediatel prepared to start on our expedition on Saturda morning. But, alas for our plans, the new Cabra movement intervened, and the President's consen was withdrawn, besides which violent opposition came from Captain Temple, who naturally saw that it might result in our being shot or captured, with the design of involving the United States in a war which would during the present negotiations be serious interference with the annexation project Opposition thus coming from so many differen opposition thus coming from so many different quarters we have been compelled to submit quietly to a state of masterly inactivity, promising ourselves, however, a trip upon our arrival in Haytlen possessions. I have since heard that the danger of our travelling across has been much increased from the fact that Baez raised the American flag at the head of his troops in the front, which has had the effect of driving Cabral back towards his mountain fastnesses.

Another Account of the Arrival at Azua-Baez's Preparations to Figut Cabral-He Wants Uncle Sam's Fing and Marines-He is Snubbed-AnnexationMade Easy.

Azua, St. Domingo, Feb. 26, 1871. The Tennessee dropped anchor in the Bay of Azua on the morning of the 22d, having been from four teen to fliteen hours on the passage from St. Domingo City. President Baez and the pure negro general who was the chief of his aids took dinner with us at the cabin mess, and Baez took breakfast the following morning. Shortly after the ship was anchored Baez and his party went ashore.

SAVING POWDER. This was near twelve o'clock, and it being Washington's Birthday, when a salute of twenty-one guns is always fired by our ships of war, the captain so timed the departure of the President as to make the powder serve a double purpose. I do not know if Baez was entitled to twenty-one guns on leaving as well as when coming on board, but through Captain Tempie's nice economical calculation the Dominican President and his subjects would thus appropriate the honor paid to the memory of Washington to

Baez charted and made himself agreeable all round while on board, and was particularly desirous to impress us with the productiveness and value of the country. He spoke especially of Azua and the region around that place, where he has an immense estate, covering leagues of territory. Almost all this section of country around the bay and far back into the interior belongs to the Baez family.

TER BEAUTIFUL BAY. The bar is a fine, open one, but year well anothered

by high, rugged hills or small mountains. It has good anchorage. The Tennessee lies little more than half a mile from the shore, in forty-five feet of water. There was one merchant schooner lying here besides the two small Dominican vessels which brought down troops. The hills and shore all round have a barren and arid look, very different to mountain ridges and coast round the Bay of Samana. which were covered by luxuriant verdure. It is a coral and chalky formation. Azua, a small, wretched looking village of about 1,200 to 1,500 nhabitants, is four miles from the bay and not in sight. The valleys lying between the mountain ridges, and even the slopes of the mountains beyond Azua and farther from the coast, are productive. The soll is said to be rich, and no doubt it is so. Sugar cane grows well and to a great size.

The day after our arrival the President of the Commission, who is the only Commissioner with us at present, went to Azua by invitation of Mr. Baez and to take testimony as well as to view the country. While he and most of our party were on shore Captain Temple disciplined his crew and tried the guns of the Tennessee by firing at targets 1,000 and 1,500 feet distant. The eleven-inch Dahlgren hundred pounders and monster Parrott guns made the hills reverberate, and ploughed up the water of the ful, considering the many raw, inexperienced men there are belonging to the ship. It must be said of Captain Temple that he never loses an opportunity of doing something serviceable for his ship or the navy.

BARZ'S MILITARY DISPLAY.

If we can believe what we hear a speck of war is looming up in the neighborhood of Azua between Baez and the Cabralists. We heard something of this before we left St. Domingo city, and the shipment of troops gave color to the rumor; but I was disposed to think the military display was intended more to make an impression upon the Commission than for Cabral. Now it is said the Cabralists, having a force variously estimated from 500 to 2,000 or 3,000, are within thirty miles of Azua and marching this way. This information, we are told, comes from Baez's scouts and deserters from Cabral. Baez seemed to believe it, as signals were given for the fighting population around Azua to come in and join the troops already there. There may be now about 2,000 men under Baez and his two brothers, who are also generals. Whatever the facts of the situation or the object of Baez in making this fuss may be there is no doubt that the people believe Cabral is not far off. Baez and the Cabralists. We heard something of

may be there is no doubt that the people believe Cabral is not far off.

USED TO IT.

Still, these Dominicans have been so used to revolutions and changes of masters, and one petty despot is so little different from another, that they do not appear to be disturbed. They lie in their hammooks or loaf about and take things easy as usual. Baez will not go out, at least not far, to meet his enemy, but will hold himself prepared to fight should Cabral come to Azua.

but will hold himself prepared to fight should Cabral come to Azua.

BAEZ'S TALL TALK ABOUT CABRAL.

He talks confidently of whipping the Cabralists, if they come, though he confesses he cannot follow them into their territory. He says, in fact, that Cabral has no force of Dominicans, and that the so-called Cabralists are for the most part Haytiens. Baez has so impressed Mr. Wade with this idea that the Commissioner declares continually Cabral is a myth. Old Ben does not believe there will be any fighting, though he thinks Baez is in earnest. I do not think Cabral has or can raise any considerable force, though he holds absolute control over a part of the Dominican territory. I am satisfied, however, that there are many more Cabralists, both outside and inside the lines of Baez's government, than Baez represents or than the Commissioners affect to believe. I could find both Cabralists and anti-annexationists in St. Domingo city when the Commissioners could not, and where hardly any one dare say above a whisper his soul is his own.

HAYTI THE SCAPEGOAT—BAEZ'S PRESUMPTION.
Pool-poohing Cabral and making it appear that all the trouble comes from Hayti has been a dodge of the Baez government all along, and it has succeeded in persuading our simple Commissioners that Cabral amounts to nothing and that the Haytens government, when he goes to Fort au Prince, with the power of the United States.

Our government has gone so far in extending pro-

threatening the Haythen goverament, when he goes to Port au Prince, with the power of the United States.

Our government has gone so far in extending protection to Baez, and even alding him indirectly, that he presumes upon this. Yesteriay, when the excitement about Cabral's reported advance was at its height, he had the assurance to send, by one of the officers of the Commission, a message to Captain Temple, asking the captain to sapply him wish a United States flag, which, it is supposed, he intended to carry into battle with his ragamudin troops. Captain Temple had too much sense and too much respect for the flag to send it ashore at the request of Mr. Baez for any such purpose, Mr. Wade was on shore and with Mr. Baez at the time, though it does not appear that he took any action in the matter. Cantain Temple wrote a letter to Mr. Wade, informing him of Baez's request, and sent it ashore immediately.

DRAGGING THE STARRY FLAG INTO THE MIRE. In the evening, a few hours afterwards, Mr. Wade returned to the ship, but said nothing about the letter or circumstance thi Captain Temple, some time after, called his attention to the matter. Though Mr. Wade did not raise any objection to Captain Temple's refusal to send the flag to Baez, he differed with the captain in his view of the possible consequences and of the chances of a conflict ashore. Though I would not say Mr. Wade was willing the flag should have been sent to Baez, I did not understand that he expressed approval of the Captain's refusal to send it, and I am inclined to think he did not see, as Captain Temple did, the importance of the matter in a national or an international point of view or the degradation of the Stars and Stripes in such a connection. A request was made, too, to Captain Temple by Baez to permit troops to be sent by the Nantasket to the permit troops to be sent by the Nantasket to the north side of the Island when she was leaving St. Domingo city last week, but this Temple did not feel permit troops to be sell by the Nahthsket to the north side of the island when she was leaving St. Domingo city last week, but this Temple did not reel at therety to grant. Some arms, however, were permitted to be shipped for the Baez government on board the Nahtasket. I mention these facts to show to what a length Baez presumes upon the protection or aid our government has afforded him and the position the administration of General Grant has assumed in the affairs of the civil war in St. Domingo. Then, nearly all the improved arms the Baez troops carry are those supplied by the United States government in part payment of the Samana lease. After pressing his application for the fing Baez wanted to know, even, if the Commission or Capitain Temple would not let him have some of our marines and arms from the Tennessee for the contemplated fight with Cabral. Though he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the Tennessee he could not obtain the fing from the tennessee and in doubt, to embroil the United States in difficulties so as to get our government committed to a full protectorate over the island, if not to atnexation.

Several of the correspondents and General Sigel had been waiting nine or ten days at Azua for the arrival of the Tennessee, and in that time have explored the surrounding country pretty well and interviewed the inhabitants. Little was left for the Commission to do, Mr. Wade soon got through with his investigations, and has returned to the ship. He took the testimony of several of the principal inhabitants, and declares they were all one way—all earnestly for an exation. The same report is made by the correspondents and General

orodictive.

BEN WADE AND FRED DOUGLASS ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Wade made a speech to the BEN WADE AND FRED DOUGLASS ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Wade made a speech to the people of Azua, as sthers of our party had spoken before, giving them good advice and holding out hope of a promising future. Our Americans carry their siump oratory with them everywhere. Fred Douglass began speech-making at Samana, the Commissioners responded to a serenade and delegations in St. Domingo in speeches, same of the newspaper men never less a chance of holding forth, and Sigel, with his broken Spanish and more broken Euglish, is absolutely irrepressible. In fact Sigel is the busiest and tussiest man of the whole expedition, not excepting Dr. Howe, but is of such small calibre that no one pays any attention to him, except to laugh at his vagaries and eccentricities. It has been sugested that he be called aboard immediately for fear he should seize Bacz' army and rush to the interior to fight Cabral. He is equal to any such adventure.

The Intrigues of Bacz-He Pretends to be Scared-Complaints About the Commissioners-Howe Looking After the Whooping Cough of the Niggers at a Cost of One Thousand Dollars a Day-Bismarck Bacz's Bugbear-The Commissioners Go into "Interviewing." Azua, St. Domingo, Feb. 27, 1871.

The fuss made by Baez about a pretended march of the Cabralists toward Azua and a possible battle with them has ended in smoke, as we supposed it would. The "enemy" did not come, has not been found and there is no evidence of his existence anywhere hereabouts. This military parade has served the purpose, for it has impressed the Commissioners with an idea that all the trouble comes from Hayti, that Baez is an innocent and much suffering sort of lamb, that he is most popular and that Hayti ought to be called to an account for disturbing our injured ally. Dr. Howe has come in from his overland journey just at the nick of time to investigate

Mr. Wide had gone through all that work two or three days ago. Wade swore like a trooper and everybody pitched into Hewe. As Wade, the secretaries, scientific men and a host of newspaper cor-respondents attached to the commission had seen every man, woman and child in and around the vitlage, and almost every tree, stone and plant we we wondered what Howe could find to detain him.

DR. HOWE POKING HIS NOSE INTO EVERYTHING Some said he must want to get his linen washed though that would cost the government, by the detention of the Tennessee, about a thousand dollars a day, besides the loss of valuable time to all of us. Others maintained that his object was to inquire if the dear little niggers ever had whooping cough or the Dominican horses bots. Later in the day we dis-covered that Baez had adroitly brought in from the country several men whom he represented as deserters and Haytiens from Cabrai. Of course Dr. Howe wanted immediately to examine these men. in order to show the complicity of Hayti with the civil war in Dominica. Baez is a cunning fellow, and there is no doubt in the minds of nearly all on board the Tennessee that these pretended deserters and the whole of the military movement here have been unprovised for effect, just as the Neybo rising to raise the American flag, which led to Dr. Howe's Quixotic journey there, was worked up.

The time that these impracticable and visionary

men of the Commission waste would be of no conse quence if it did not affect so many others and did not put the government to such a large unnecessary St. Domingo to Azua was unnecessary, for two par-ties from the Tennessee had been over the ground

St. Domingo to Azua was unnecessary, for two partles from the Tennessee had been over the ground before, and Commissioner White has gone over the same route to Puerto Piata, which Professor Binke, White's proceed, Mr. Crane and a number of others had travelled over. Wade is annoyed at this waste of time and money, and although he wishes to examine everything bearing upon the object of the Commission be wants to return as soon as possible. The Tennessee would have been home by this time could he have had his way, and with all the necessary information Congress requires, but he is overraised by his two colleagues,

HOWE AND WHITE LOOKING FOR THE PLUMS.

I have some reason to believe both Howe and White wish to prolong the time of the expedition from personal and political motives. Howe is a dyspeptic old man, and was not well when he started. His health has improved in the tropical climate, and he does not wish to get home till the cold weather is over. Then he and White expect to make considerable reputation out of this St. Domingo affair. They prefer that Congress should not be in session when they return, and do not want to be called upon for a report till next summer or fall. They would like to have plenty of time to prepare a report, and, above all, to see first how the popular pulse beats after the correspondence of the press is published and the subject pretty fully discussed. I do not think either cares a rush about an nexation, and both are as likely to oppose as to favor it. The question with them is simply how much they can make out of it. They are as ambitious and vain as they are impracticable and inexperienced in great public affairs. They imagine the world revolves around the Cornell University, of which White is President, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Massachusetts, of which Howe is Superintendent. General Grant made a great mistake, if not a fatal one to his pet annexation scheme, in appointing these men as Commissioners. They have virtually ignored the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Burton,

Howe is stingy.

Howe, who carries the moneybag of the Commission, acted so mean that the servants of the ship, who waited on the Commissioners while ashore in St. Domingo, actually struck work because they could not get enough to eat. While your correspondent and others were paying three dollars gold a day for board at Auguste's, in St. Domingo, the Commissioners and attaches were living at their mess at ninety cents a day. True, they got some of their provisions from the ships, but even with that they had to pinch the belies of their domestics. At the same time they spent the money of the government extravagantly enough in fitting out unnecessary expeditions and in riding all over the country from mere caprice or for pleasure, as well as in needlessly detaining the Tennessee at a cost of \$1,000 a day. These remarks do not apply to Old Ben Wade. He is generous minded, and both prompt and practical in the business he is about. While he is as pointely reticent as possible about his colleagues no one can fail to notice his dissatisfaction.

Bate Scheming For Annexation—Bismarck Said Thave referred to the cuming of saez in the man-

BAEZ SCHEMING FOR ANNEXATION—BISMARCK SAID T. HAVE A PINGER IN THE FIE.

I have referred to the cuming of Baez in the management of the annexation business. He leaves nothing undone. Another dodge to which he resorts to induce the United States to seize the bait with avidity is in endeavoring to make it appear that Prussia is eager to buy or annex the island. This has been winspered in the ears of the Commissioners with much seeming gravity, and the friends and partisans of Baez whisper it all round wherever they can make an impression. Persons came directly from the President to tell me this confidentially. They assured me communications had been sent to Baez from Prussia on this subject, and that the Prussian government eagerly desired to take St. Domingo. It is possible Prussia may wish to have a tropical posgovernment eagerly desired to take St. Domingo. It is possible Prussia may wish to have a tropical possession in the West Indies, as it is said she seeks one in tropical Asia, and as she has become such a great Power, but I doubt the statement about St. Domingo. There is no reason to believe the Prussian government either wants the island or has taken the first step to get it.

BAEV BAMBOOZLES BEN WADE,

President Baez seems to have captured Mr. Wade,

resident Bez seems to have captured Mr. Wade, for, with all the stubborn ruggedness of the exsension's character, the old gentleman is very susceptible of kindly impressions. He is disinclined to believe anything unfavorable to Baez. Though there is plenty of evidence of the relentiess tyranny of this man, though house after house, to a great number, are pointed out in St. Domingo, where the heads of families have been seized and instantly exiled, without the form of aw and for only a difference of opinion; though the very man, General Hungria. Who brought Baez into bower, is a refugee prisoner in the house of the British Consul to escape the vengeance of this despot, and though he keeps the people so crushed under his heel that no one dares to oppose his will or policy. Mr. Wade seems to believe he is popular and a reliable, good sort of man.

BAEZ IS BAD.

The truth is, judging from what I have heard and from my own impressions, Baez is implacable, tricky, and could not remain in power six months unsupported by the United States or should the annexation scheme fail. The Commission has been surrounded by and under such influences as that of Haez over Wade all the way through. It has seen but one side, and from the nature of things could not see any other. It could get at hardly any information that was not supplied by Baez, by his friends or by the annexation party, whose interest it was to represent everything in glowing colors.

ALAS, VAIN MEN!

Even when there was a chance of getting at naked facis the stupidity and vanity of certain of the Commissioners defeated the object. No two men could have given more reliable information—and that invorable to Baez—than the British Consul who has been long a resident of St. Domingo and is an excellent and a reliable gentleman, and General Hungria, who is a refugee in the Consul's house; but the Commissioners defeated the object. No two men could have given more reliable information—and that invorable to Baez—than the British Consul who has been long a resident of St.

Street Job Put Up on the United States Government-The Shady Side of the An-Labor-What Humboldt Had to Say About

St. Domingo.
AZUA, St. Domingo, Feb. 23, 1871. The agent of the St. Domingo Company of New York, which holds the Fabens survey and mineral concession, has profited by his assiduous attentions to the Commission, for I understand the report h had prepared for his employers is to be incorporated in the official report of the Commission to Congress. Any one familiar with the stock-jobbing reports of Wall street mining and land companies will appreclate the value of this favor. It costs something to publish a thousand copies or so of a lengthy report, particularly if worked up in an attractive style; but to get tens of thousands published at the expense and with the endorsement of the United States gov ernment is no small boon and ought to send the stock up pretty high.

LAND SHARKS ABROAD. This agent, Mr. Gabb, or Professor Gabb as he is called here, has gone across the Island to Puerto Plata with Commissioner White to enlighten him upon the value of the company's lands and mines, and the glories and beauties of St. Domingo gen-

investigation at Azua, and this, notwithstanding | and the Carolinas. Spectmens of gold-bearing quartz are found too, and I have handled several but there is nothing in them, that I have seen or heard of, to indicate rich veins.

GOLD MINING IN ST. DOMINGO DOBSN'T PAY. So far there is nothing to show that gold mining or washing would pay, notwithstanding the fabulous statements of old Spanish writers about the mineral wealth of St. Domingo. Nor are there any evidences of strong copper-bearing veins, though the greatest efforts have been made to persuade us there are such. I asked for specimens and facts to show that, and was promised over and over again they should be given; but they never came. Such as were produced-and these were collected and preserved evidently with care-did not indicate an abundance of the mineral. The copper is generally found with iron, and in pockets. There is far more mineral talk than mineral wealth, as is generally the case in all countries, and particularly in a new or unexplored one. There is, however, at Neyba, or the region of country about that place, an almost unlimited amount of fine crystalized rock sait. Even the so-called coal at Samana, which Professor Biake says is lignite, but can be used for many purposes is not as good. I am satisfied, as he represents.

THE RICH SOIL With regard to the productive capability of the country I do not think that even the imaginative correspondents of the press or impressionable Commissioners can exaggerate that. Throughout the greater part and in every section the soil is rich and well motstened by copious rains. In many parts, and especially at Samana and on the north side of the island, upon which the broad Atlantic rolls, the mountains are covered with dense verdure to their very tops. There are, of course, some arid or unproductive spot s, but these are few, and per haps there is no country in the world of corresponding area that has so much rich soil and as little ren. The slopes of the mountains and hids and the valleys lying between are surprisingly productive. But nearly all is left to nature.

THE DOMINICANS TAKE IT EASY-COFFEE, SUGAR AND TOBACCO. The sparse population live upon little, and that nature supplies almost without labor. The cultiva-tion even for commerce is very limited and confined to few localities. The coffee, sugar, tobacco and other things raised are not of the finest quality, and are classed as inferior in the markets of the world. They might be improved by good cultivation, but it is a question whether the strength of the soil great numidity and consequent luxuriant growth be favorable to fineness or delicacy of riant growth be favorable to fineness or delicacy of quality—whether such rankness of growth and great excellence in quality can go together. As to the abundant yield there can be no question. There is a great deal of manogany in the interior. It has been cut near the ceast. There are, also, lignamities and other valuable woods for use and ornament. St. Domingo is rich in botanical speciments, some of which are peculiar to the country. It is estimated there are 30,000 different plants. The fauna is very poor. There are few animals, and none that are rare.

mens, some of which are peculiar to the country. It is estimated there are 30,000 different plants. The fauna is very poor. There are few animals, and none that are rare.

FEW FLES AND PLENTY OF FISH.

It is remarkable, however, and agreeable at the same time that there are few fides, particularly near the coasts, and nardy any such as we have in abundance in summer time to torment cattle. I attribute this to the prevalence of the trade winds and the refreshing morning and evening breezes. There is plenty of fish of different kinds, and some very good, on the coasts and in the bays and rivers.

History of fish of different kinds, and some very good, on the coasts and in the bays and rivers.

History shows how very productive the island was at the end of the last century and during the beried of colonial rule. Less is known, however, of the productions of the Spanish part, now the republic of St. Domingo, than of the French park, known as Hayth. Though the amount of production was much less—for the population was always much smaller in the Spanish part—the soil generally is as rich as at the other end of the island. At the time of the French revolution (1790), before the abolition of slavery, and when the colony of St. Domingo had reached its neight of prosperity, the exportations reached the value of \$23,000,000—a sum fully equal to \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 at this time. The amount of French tennage entered that year was 55,748, and that left \$3,321. The value of property of all kinds was about \$500,000,000, which was equal to more than double that sum now, Mr. Brown, in his history of the island, says:—'st. Domingo had now attained a degree of brilliancy that threw every other colony in the world infinitely in the shade. The soil, not yet exhausted and become effete, poured forth immense gains into the treasury of such a general soil and climate, * * An active commerce united it with Europe, and twenty ports waiting to freight home its rien productions. All was beace and prosperity. Every evening, says Humbo

prove under the people that occupy and rule it at present.

The most important question of all, then, as regards the value and future of St. Domingo, next to that of a good and stable government, is one of labor. Should the island, or that large part of it which is now proposed to be annexed, come under the government of the United States the first condition of improvement will be attained. But this will be of little use without labor to cultivate the soil. Where is that to come from? It is all very well to talk of the luxuriance and beauty of this tropical country, of the surprising richness of the soil, and to let the imagination run riot about what might be done with it, but it will remain a wilderness, for the present production is too insignificant to mention, without the right sort and sufficient to mention, without the right sort and sufficient to mention, without the right sort and sufficient labor. Where is this to come from? Most of the impracticable theorists with the Commission have an idea that white laborers can cultivate the soil, and imagine there would be a large emigration from the United States and Europe in the event of annexation.

WHITE LABOR OF NO USE.

rom the United States and Europe in the event of annexation.

WHITE LABOR OF NO USE.

This is absurd and contrary to the laws of nature, climatic facts and to all experience. St. Domingo is as healthy, probably, as any large territory within the tropics. The morning and evening breezes, too, are refreshing, and tend to restore the exhaustion caused by the mid day heat. Nor is the heat as excessive as in some other tropical countries. But it is a hot climate always. In the winter as well as in summer it is hot, if indeed, one can say there are any seasons at all. The coolest and dryest season is that when the sun it south of the equator, and then the mean temperature is over seventy-five degrees. Fahrenhet; in summer or wet season, when the sun is overhead, the mean temperature is over eighty-four degrees. Of course this is modified more or less according to locality and the winds, though the sun bears down all the year round in the middle of the day with a scorching heat. The annexation theorists on board argue that white laborers can work in the morning and evening and rest in the middle of the day. They could for a time and while the vigor which they would bring with them from the temperate zone might last, but they would become exhausted and the race would die off. They would not have the seasons of their own native climate and zone to recuperate their health and energies. The white European, or American race could live here as traders, managers or superintendents, and, perhaps, as mechanics, if working under shelter always, but certainly not as field laborers to cultivate the soil. To attempt to bring them here for such a purpose would be a snare and cruelty. Then we need all the labor we have for own vast territory in the temperate zone. Nor could we afford to part with our negro labor in the South, particularly in the cotton States. It is all wanted there.

A CHANCE FOR THE BLACK LOPERS OF WASHINGTON. annexation.

WHITE LABOR OF NO USE.

States. It is all wanted there.

A CHANCE FOR THE BLACK LOAFERS OF WASHINGTON. If the vagabond and lelle negroes about Washington city and some other places could be induced to come to St. Domingo that might be useful every way, but it is doubtful if they could be more easily persuaded to come here than they can be to go to liberia. As to the native people of St. Domingo, few as they are comparatively, there are not many of them that can be brought to regular and persistent labor. They are too demoralized and too much accustomed to live upon the bounty of nature, without or with little work. It is thought colored laborers would be drawn from Janualca and other of the islands around, where they were poorly paid, in the event of annexation, and it is possible some might.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" WANTED If a million or more of chinese could be brought here and their labor directed St. Bonnings would soon begin to blossom as a rose. A few millions of Chinese would make it the most productive spot on

Chinese would make it the most productive spot on the globe.

But here arises another and a very important question—one that affects us both politically and socially. What would be the status of such colored or Chinese population? These people would necessarily be overwhelmingly in the majority. Indeed, the white population must always remain lasignificant in number compared to the other if St Domingo is ever to be cultivated and valuable to us.

and journey just at the nick of time to investigate the matter.

BEN WADE AT WORK—HE KEEPS UP HIS REPUTATION AS A SWEARIST.

Old Ben Wade had put the inhabitants of Azua through, eximined the surrounding country and was ready to depart. He knew there was nothing more to be learned at Azua, and was waiting on board the Tennessee the arrival of Dr. Howe, hoping to set sail for Port au Prince immediately. The first we heard of Howe was through a messenger sent on board from him, calling for a quantity of stores and housekeeping things. The Doctor sent word ne had a "solid work" in the way of the country and in difference of gold can be found by washing in a pan, just as they can in hundreds of places in Georgia.

serious questions involved in this annexation

The Departure for Port au Prince-The nded Visit to the Black Autocrat Hayti-Ben Wade and Dr. Howe at Log--The Difficulties Between Hayti

ON BOARD THE TENNESSEE, BOUND TO PORT AU PRINCE, March 1, 1871. We set sail from Azua for Port au Prince, Hayti, yesterday morning, have made a fine passage thus far and expect to anchor at Port au Prince to-morrow afternoon. We have finished with the Dominican king and are now going, as Old Ben Wade expresses it, to see the black prince. In other words, he Commission is going to interview Nissage Saget, the Haytien President, to find out from his side what difficulties exist between Hayti and St. Dominge, what boundary the Haytiens claim and what the Dominican republic owes Hayti, if anything. There may be some effort made also either by the Commission or the correspondents, to see Cabral, as his reported habitat is not a great dis tance from Port au Prince and along the Haytien line. I am more inclined to think this effort will be made because we are likely to be detained ten or twelve days waiting for the Nantasket with Commissioner White and the rest of the Tennessee party, who are on the north side of the island.

We left Azua sooner than I expected when Dr. Howe arrived at that place from his overland journey and talked or remaining a week. But Mr. Wade became disgusted with Dr. Hewe's folly, in ever, and insisted upon going. Howe backed down, as White was not there to support him by voting against Wade. Captain Temple gave notice to all on shore to be aboard Monday night. Howe came at half-past nine Tuesday morning, and in an hour afterwards we were moving out of Azua bay.

A BOGUS GUANO ISLAND. We passed Alta Vela, the pretended guano island, about which so much has been said, at sunset. Some of those on board, particularly the press correspondents, were disposed to joke me in a good natured sort of way, but with some satisfaction, about my despatches and money that lie buried at this island in fifteen fathoms of water. Just before we left Azua the war steamer which had been sent by the Dominican government to raise, if possible, the sloop Virginia, having my despatches on board. returned without accomplishing the object. The

the sloop Virginia, having my despatches on board, returned without accomplishing the object. The captain showed me the ropes and tackle which he had broken in the effort. He expected to return with better means for raising the sloop

BAEZ HAS NO MGHT TO SELL ST. DOMINGO.

I have just seen a copy of the Dominican constitution, which was revised and amended in 1885. Constitutions are of little consequence in St. Domingo, and it would have been of no interest to notice this had not something been said in the Senate at Washington about the power of the Dominican government to slienate or sell the territory of the republic. I believe Mr. Sumner made this point with reference to Samana. From what I see the government of St. Domingo has not the right or power constitutionally to alienate or sell any territory; but, as I said, constitutions are of no consequence there, and the President is absolute. If it should suit the United States to buy Samana or any other portion of the republic and Mr. Bacz to sell, the bargain can be made and completed. If Baez should deem it necessary, for mere form's sake, to get an authorization for that purpose, he could do that easily enough, for scarcely any one dare oppose his will. The annexation of the whole republic could be accomplished in the same way. In fact Bacz has provided for that, inrough the so-called pilobiscite which he ordered.

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ST. DOMINGO.
There was a good deal of dimedity in getting at the debt of the Dominican republic, and even now the Commissioners know what it is only approximately. The first sum stated was a little less than a million of dellars. After further and closer investigations the amount was found to be a million and a half. Then it was discovered that there were sundry items and obligations not specified, which will augment even the latter sum considerably. The probability is, however, that from two to three millions will pay every legitimate claim, unless Hayti should have claims not expected or acknowledged by St. Dominingo. There

Arrival at Port au Prince-The Steamshir Hornet and the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro-The Harbor of Port an Prince-The Country and Its Productions-Going Back to African Costoms-Market of Port as Prince-Why the Vomito Prevails.

AT HAYTI.

The Tennessee arrived at this port at five P. M. the 3d of March, having been thirty hours on the passage from Azua. We were fortunate in having ine weather, as usual, and a stiff, fair breeze the greater part of the way to Cape Tiburon. Round the cape and up the Gulf of Gonalves we had a light head wind and used steam only to Port au Prince.

THE HORNET AND THE PIZARRO. The first person that boarded the Tennessee, after the pilot, was the commander of the Spanish war steamer Pizazzo, whose vessel was lying near where we dropped anchor. The Pizarro kept steam up all e, though not going to leave, and we soon learned the cause of this. She was watching the steamer Hornet, which was lying farther in the harpor amid a number of other vessels. It is said the Spaniard intended to follow the reported famous Cupan blockade runner, with a view to capture her if she a tempted to leave Port an Prince.

The Hornet carries the American flag, is an Ame rican vessel, is not a cruiser, has no armament, and has not carried one since she left the United States, and whatever service she may have rendered the Cubans or risks she may have undertaken in running the blockade she has done nothing, I understand, in violation of our neutrality law or the law of nations. If the Spanish commander had ventured or should now undertake to capture the Hornet under these circumstances it would be in viola tion of the law of nations. It is said in Port au Prince by persons having friendly relations with the commander of the Pizarro that he is resolved, under instructions he has received, to capture the Hornet and to execute the captain and others on board. When told that this might lead to difficulties with the United States he replied in a contemptuous sort of manner that dead pirates, as he called them, could not be restored to life, that the Spaniards would have the satisfaction of seeing them dead, and that an apology and some compensation would be made afterwards if the American government should make any noise about the matter. In fact, he thought our government would say nothing about the Hornet or her men; but that in case of a remonstrance it could easily be appeased, as it has been so often before, by a little diplomatic management.

Captain Temple, of the Tennessee, who is a very discreet officer, has examined the papers of the Hornet and will protect her if necessary. After examining the case, both in a national and international point of view, he considers that to be his duty. If the Hornet should be ready to leave she can go out under the protection of the Tennessee's guns. I understand the Spanish commander wrote to Mr. Bassett, the American Minister here, concerning the Hornet and his purpose, but the Minister did not appear willing to show this communication. I supose it has been or will be sent to the State Depart ment at Washington. The Hornet may not go out with the Tennessee, however, as there is some difficulty between the captain and the owners. After Captain Hudson had cleared the Hornes a power of attorney came to an agent in Port an Prince to take charge of her, and a letter to the captain requiring him to surrender the command. Hudson insists upon payment of wages to himself and crea before surrendering command. If this difficulty/b got over the Horn t may remain at Port au Prince and the captain and crew return home. If not, Hudson says he will take the Hornet to New York under convoy of the Tennessee.

under convoy of the Tennessee.

THE BAY AND HARBOR.

The bay and harbor of Port an Prince show a mercial activity not seen at any other place we visited on this island. There were vessels of den nations and classes lying here, and a little of Haytien coasting sloops moving in and out, contrast between even this limited business in ment and the stagration at the notice of the Dou for instance, many of the articles which were contrast between even this limited business movement and the stagnation at the ports of the Dominican republic is very remarkable. This Port an Prince is much larger than any other town on the island, and the population of the comainly is both greater and more dense. It has been said the population of Port an Prince is near 30,000, but there are not probably 20,000 inhabituris at present. This place, like every other place and the country everywhere, both in Haytt and the Dominican republic, is decil-ing. It lives upon the past. There is no islutivation business of the definition. The collection of the proposes to sell every ene of them at auction for the benefit of the government. There is considerable wisdom in this idea; but, strange to say, old Ben Wade calls it deamed foolishness, and refuses to give up a pair of canvas aboes which he has been waring, and which he has taken a fancy to. We accomplished the trip to this place in a little over two days, arriving here on the other fruits and products. Wearen do pearly all the

since their done. That is, gathering whas nature freely where of cultwation and bringing it to marker evidences of the prosperty and wells of former times. Now there is nothing but ruin and decay and no prospect of improvement, Frequent revolutions and bad government have done a great deal without labor, have done more. It must be remembered that when have one more it must be remembered that when have one more it must be remembered that when have all most magnificent of the control of the world, with a common most magnificent of the world with a common most magnificent with a common most magnificent world with the other most most magnificent world with the common most magnificent world with most most magnificent world with most most magnificent world with most most most magnificent

One of the most novel and striking sights in Port au Prince is the market and the crowds of women coming to it from the country, most of them either mounted on or leading donkeys with immense, rude looking paniers filled with bananas, yams, oranges or other fruits and vegetables. The market places are large squares in the heart of the city, and in the morning are crowded with wanter allows. are large squares in the heart of the city, and in the morning are crowded with women, either selling or buying produce, which is mostly in very small quantities. A woman will bring for miles from the country, on her head or on a donkey, less than a dollar's worth of fruit and vegetables. Taere are no men in the market, except a few at the buteners' stalls. All the rest of the business is done by women. The morning it went to the market there must have been soo or 900 of these women, most of them squatting on the ground beside their little piles of produce. All wore common colored cotton handkerchiefs on their heads, which are carried out from the back of the headfully eighteen inches or two feet, as stiff as starch can make them. The markets, like all parts of the city, are filthy, gutters running everywhere filled with slops and garnage. There are no sewers or other means of drainage. There are no sewers or other means of drainage. There steets, navigating Port an Prince at night is not, as may well be imagined, very agreeable.

No wonder the vellow fever and other diseases.

Port au Prince at night is not, as may well be imagined, very agreeable.

No wonder the yellow fever and other diseases make terrible hayec here at times. Seeing, or rather feeling, the thermometer at minety-five in the shade, I began to wish I were at nome. Yet this is not the hot or unhealthy season. Still there are every day fresh breezes, and the nights generally are comparatively cool. These changes in temperature, in fact, have to be carefully provided for or they will prove dangerous, particularly to strangers. The gourd, nominally a dollar, is the money of the country, and this is so abundant and depreciated that four hundred pass for one silver or gold dollar. Sometimes the exchange is much higher, and has reached, I am told, four thousand for one. People carry the gourds—filthy and ragged looking paper—about in large bundles. I saw four or five sacks full, amounting to near two inilions, going into the country on the backs of donkers, to purchase produce for a mercantile house. All this, is reality, amounted to only a few thousand dollars. It is said there are five or six hundred millions of this mency in Hayti. The Haytien government, which is despond in everything, like that of St. Donlingo, issues, withdraws and reissues these gourds at will, and with little regard as to who may suffer.

Departure from Dominica-Arrival at Port nu Princo-How the Haytiens Think of Annexation-At the United States Consulta-Visit to the President-The Hornet at Port Minister to the Tennessee-What Has Reez Heard of Cabral-The Commissioners on the Situation-Our Detention.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, March 7, 1871. LEAVING AZUA.

On Tuesday, the 28th of February, about half-past ten A. M., we bade farewell to the Dominican portion of this island, to its beautiful valleys, its fertile siopes and towering mountains, and, under the lovellest sky imaginable, we steamed slowly out of the Bay of Azua. We had been waiting there for at least a day longer than was necessary in order to allow Dr. Howe to get five shirts out of wash, which he had injudictously given out to a sable washerwoman, without calculating properly the chances of getting them back. To-ne-sure it was only an extra expense of about eight hundred dollars a day, which. If the occasion warranted it, would be but a tride, but it was, under the circumstances, rather a costly wash bill for the government to pay. The worthy Ductor, however, may have and good reasons for not leaving his wash behind, besides those of economy, and he has tried since than to reduce some other expenses of the Commisdoners which may aid in offsetting this triffe. For instance, many of the articles which were